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in Right Ascension and Declination were computed and from these the final differential positions with respect to θ were determined by a least square solution. The positions of all stars within 100″ of the Trapezium were measured with reference to θ directly, those outside of that limit being measured with reference to the nearest fundamental star and thence referred to θ. As far as practicable ten measures were made on each star. The resulting positions were catalogued in order of Right Ascension.

The observations were compared with the results of former observers reduced to the epoch 1910.0. The great majority of the stars show no evidence of proper motion. Six of them show differences which cannot be explained by the errors of observation, but there is need for more accurate positions before the amount of motion can be determined.

Incidentally: five new stars were discovered, two of them being variable; measures were obtained on the Alvan Clark star within the Trapezium and the faint companion to Bond 642, given by Professor O. STONE in his work on the *Orion* Nebula; Herschel 51 was identified as Bond 567 instead of Bond 575; the existence of Bond 625 was shown to be doubtful; and a large variation in Bond 654 was noted.

RALPH E. WILSON.

NEW DOUBLE STARS.

The survey of the northern sky to catalogue all double stars under 5″ separation among stars to the 9.0 magnitude has proceeded more slowly this year than in former ones because the summer sky has been completely examined. Unexplored areas are now coming into position for observation in the late hours of the night and if conditions prove favorable the work should be practically completed before next summer.

Another list of one hundred new pairs, bringing the total of my discoveries to 2400, is being prepared for publication in the Lick Observatory Bulletins. The list is similar in all respects to those previously published. The following stars may be noted as of special interest:

A. G. Berlin A5444, 6.1 mag. R. A. $15^{h}\ 2^{m}\ 45^{s}$: Decl. + 18° 50′.

1910.61	10°.1	0″.10	7.0 — 7.0	2n.
1911.51	352 .4	0 .10	6.7 — 6.7	1n.

A. G. Albany 5807, 5.5 mag. R. A. $17^{h}\ 26^{m}\ 21^{s}$: Decl. + 2° 48′.

1911.51	323°.6	0″.10 ±	6.5 — 6.5	2n.

A. G. Albany 6914, 8.5 mag. R. A. $19^{h}\ 51^{m}\ 47^{s}$: Decl. + 1° 39′.

1910.70	22°.2	0″.17	9.2 — 9.5	3n.	A and B.
1910.65	161 .9	6 .78	8.5 — 10.0	1n.	A B and C = Σ 2601

The wide Struve pair has shown little or no motion in the past 80 years.

R. G. AITKEN.

September 13, 1911.

SOME STARS WITH GREAT RADIAL VELOCITIES.

In the course of the regular work upon radial velocities with the 60-inch reflector a few stars with remarkably high radial velocities have been observed. Some of the photographs were obtained with a small spectrograph for which the degree of accuracy is relatively low and the results given are necessarily approximate. This is especially true of the first two stars.

Name.		Magnitude.	Spectrum.	Velocity. km	No. Plates.
Lal.	4855	7.2	G	— 120 ±	1
Lal.	5761	8.0	F	— 153	3
Groom.	864	7.3	G	+ 101	6
Groom.	1830	6.5	G	— 98	4
Lal.	28607	7.3	A	— 170	4
31 C	Aquilæ	5.2	G	— 96	2
Lal.	37120—1	6.6	G	— 162	2

With the exception of Groombridge 1830, for which Professor CAMPBELL has published a value of — 95^{km}, no other observations of these stars are available. The star Lal. 28607 is of especial interest because of its type of spectrum. No star of type A with a constant velocity approaching this in size has been observed heretofore. A part of the measures are due to Miss Waterman.

WALTER S. ADAMS and JENNIE B. LASBY.

September, 1911.